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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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January 4, 1926.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN INDIA

Although no reliable estimate of tobacco production is available either for all India or British India, that country is known to be an important producer, ranking probably next to the United States in the size of the annual crop. India also ranks about fifth among tobacco exporting countries.

The acreage devoted to tobacco in India has been gradually increasing since 1909-10. In 1922-23, the latest crop year for which acreage figures have been received, the area was 26 per cent greater than the 1909-15 average. The average acreage of British India in the 1909-1913 period was 1,009,000 acres. Production in British India during the pre-war period was unofficially estimated at 450 million pounds which would indicate a yield per acre of about 450 pounds. Other unofficial reports have stated that the yield varies from 200 to 3,000 pounds per acre depending on the part of the country in which it is grown, the method of cultivation, types grown and other factors. Java and Madura, the only neighboring producers for which tobacco statistics are available, had a yield per acre on land under non-native cultivation for the years 1921 to 1924, ranging between 600 and 1,000 pounds while the yield on land under native cultivation, according to American Trade Commissioner J. F. Van Wickel, is roughly estimated at 310 pounds per acre. Taking this into consideration, an average annual yield for all India of 450 pounds of tobacco per acre does not appear to be an improbable one. Applying this yield to the acreage reported would give a total yield of about 600 million pounds in each of the crop years 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Tobacco imports and exports for British India are officially reported as follows:

Calendar year	:	Imports	:	Exports
	:	Pounds	:	Pounds
Average 1909-13	:	6,538,000	:	28,874,000
1921	:	7,283,663	:	30,986,643
1922	:	8,052,820	:	26,889,513
1923	:	9,204,880	:	37,891,361
1924	:	a/ 5,773,885	:	a/45,984,910
	:		:	

a/ Sea borne trade only.

India produces a coarse tobacco which to some extent meets the local taste. According to "The Resources of the Empire" published by the Federation of British Industries, most of this tobacco is used in domestic consumption, but the export trade, chiefly from Madras and Rangoon, is of considerable importance. The United States Department of Commerce states that from 60 to 70 per cent of India tobacco is made up locally into "biri" cigarettes, Cherotts and a paste composed of tobacco, molasses, opium leaves etc. which is smoked in the "hookah" pipe. During recent years, however, the cheap foreign cigarette has replaced the "hookah" and the "biri" to a considerable extent, and according to "Review of Agricultural Operations in India", what is most required now is the introduction of finer grades of tobacco for the cigarette industry.

Indian leaf tobacco is said to make an excellent filler, but is generally unsuitable for wrapper and to meet this deficiency there is a considerable import of leaf from Sumatra and Java. In lower Burma and Arakan there is a considerable quantity of tobacco grown from imported Havana seed. The government has made repeated efforts to improve the methods of curing and manufacturing and to produce a better leaf. Efforts to improve the yield and quality has recently resulted in the production of a type of tobacco known as the "Pusa type 28", which is suitable for cigarette making. This type of tobacco is finding special favor in Burma where it is reported to yield more and finer leaves than any local variety. Seed of this type sufficient for about 60,000 acres was supplied to cultivators in 1922.

The area under certain acclimatized varieties of Sumatra tobacco also increased considerably. The bulk of the crop is harvested between February and April, although harvesting goes on in some localities as late as June.



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February 16, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

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TOBACCO PROSPECTS IN PORTO RICO, CUBA, BRAZIL
AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Porto Rico tobacco crop for 1925-26 is estimated at 28,000,000 pounds, according to a cable just received in the Department of Agriculture from the Commissioner of Agriculture of Porto Rico. This compares favorably with last year's crop which was estimated at 23,402,000 pounds. There is a tendency toward devoting more attention to tobacco in Porto Rico. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the crop is made into cigars and cigarettes, the remainder being shipped in the leaf. The United States takes nearly all of the surplus crop.

Conditions in the tobacco regions of the Dominican Republic are good, according to a recent report received from the American consul J. J. Murphy, Jr. at Santo Domingo. A slight increase is expected over last year's crop, which was unofficially estimated at 45,000,000 pounds compared with 29,000,000 in 1924, both crops being above average. The quality of the new crop is good and the price favorable. The great bulk of the Dominican tobacco crop is exported to Europe.

The tobacco harvest was being completed in December in the northern States of Brazil, but is still in progress in Bahia. The temperatures were mild as a rule, according to the report of Consul General, A. Gaulin at Rio de Janeiro. The drought continued in the north and in the tobacco zones of Bahia, the most important tobacco producing state. The unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season in that state will probably reduce the total Brazilian yield somewhat. Tobacco ranks second in importance in crops grown in Bahia and is being exported to an expanding market. The manufacture and export of cigars is also increasing in importance.

Heavy rains in the important tobacco sections of Vuelta Abajo, Cuba, during the first part of January caused much damage, according to the "Times of Cuba". Seed beds on poorly drained land suffered considerably. Severe rains were also experienced in other important tobacco districts of the island.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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February 24, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

THE GREEK, TURKISH AND PARAGUAYAN TOBACCO CROPS

The production of tobacco in Greece for 1925 is estimated at 120,347,000 pounds as compared with 75,473,000 pounds in 1924, according to an official estimate of the Statistical Service of Greece forwarded by C. E. Dickerson, Jr., Acting Commercial Attache, Athens. This is somewhat lower than the preliminary unofficial estimates received in the Department of Agriculture some time ago from Consul General Arthur Garrels, Athens, which placed the 1925 production at 134,900,000 pounds compared with 97,923,000 pounds in 1924. In spite of the difference between the two estimates, however, it is apparent that there was a large increase in tobacco production in 1925.

Estimates of the 1925 Turkish tobacco crop are so much at variance that it is practically impossible to reach any definite conclusion as to the situation. James R. Mood, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Constantinople reports that production amounted to over 132 million pounds or more than 15 per cent above last year's crop. This varies considerably from, though it is not necessarily out of line with, the unofficial estimate of about 106 million pounds appearing in the Board of Trade Journal for October. There is a wide difference, however, from the 1924 estimate of 170 million pounds as made by the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Mr. Mood's report which is the latest received from Turkey, says, moreover, that the quality of this year's product is inferior to that of 1924, whereas the October report mentioned above stated that the crop was showing every indication of being exceptionally good in quality. Mr. Mood states that owing to the competition of the Bulgarian and Greek tobacco crops, exporters of Turkish tobacco are encountering difficulties this year and sales have not been so easy and extensive as they were expected to be.

Although the decline in price caused some reduction in the acreage of tobacco in Paraguay, the 1926 crop is expected to equal that of 1925, according to a report from Consul Digby A. Willson at Asuncion received in the Department of Agriculture. Greater care has been given to the new crop which is growing well. The 1925 crop was estimated at 25,441,000 pounds compared with 22,834,000 pounds in 1924. Tobacco is an important cash crop in Paraguay. The bulk of the surplus produced is exported to Europe. Steps have been taken to make Paraguayan tobacco more acceptable in European markets by the adoption of a new method in the classification or grading of the leaf, according to Consul Willson.

The San Andres Tuxtla tobacco district in Mexico, practically abandoned since the outbreak of the world war, is to be planted to tobacco this year, according to Consul Edward P. Lowry at Mexico City. Germany formerly provided the chief market for the leaf produced in this section, and while Germany was unable to purchase in foreign markets the district was sown to other crops. There has been a renewal of German orders for tobacco from the Tuxtla district, however, and planting has already been begun.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

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AMSTERDAM TOBACCO MARKET OUTLOOK

The prospects for the sale of American leaf tobacco in the Amsterdam 1926 auctions are somewhat less encouraging than last year, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul C. O. Spamer, Amsterdam, under date of February 4, 1926. The chief factors leading to this conclusion are the relatively poor quality and consequent low prices of Java tobaccos, and the anticipated dearth of German buyers.

According to statements of Consul Spamer the drouth injury in 1925 affected seriously the quality of Java smoking tobacco. Not only were the Besoeki and Vorstenlanden crops affected but also such tobaccos as Rembang, Kediri, Malang, and Kadoe. These used ordinarily as binders and fillers are fit only for use as cutting tobaccos and the usual cutting grades are very poor in quality and hence low in price. Both the early and late crops of these grades have suffered. Dutch tobacco manufacturers look upon these Java crops as their mainstay. When these crops are scarce and therefore high in price, the manufacturers turn to Kentucky, Virginia, and other American states on the chance of finding a cheaper market in which to buy. So long as the Java tobacco is low in price and sufficient in quantity, however, the American tobaccos have little chance of sale in this market. Present conditions cause Java tobacco to be cheaper than usual, and therefore make it more difficult for higher priced American tobacco to compete.

It is also pointed out that European demand for the heavier and stronger American tobacco appears to be deminishing in favor of a milder tobacco with lower nicotine content, which is also lighter and will show more bulk in the consumer's package. Neither the Kentucky nor Virginia tobaccos going to the Amsterdam market meet these conditions. Maryland tobacco comes nearer to the requirements and is also liked for its particular fragrance.

A noticeable slackening in German buying is expected this year in view of the serious depression existing in Germany and the financial difficulties of many German firms. Many of these firms do not have the financial means available for purchasing in the Amsterdam market. Some of the long established concerns, however, are expected to be represented at the auctions, while Danish and Swiss dealers are expected to require certain amounts of Kentucky leaf.

The drouth which seriously affected the Java tobacco crops was also felt in the Deli wrapper district of Sumatra. The Senembah and Arendsburg estates in Deli, including the famous Deli Mij., Deli-Batavia,

and Costkust-Deli, have little good leaf to offer at the 1926 auctions. In order to make up the shortage, a quantity of top leaves has been shipped to the Amsterdam market. These leaves are usually destroyed in Sumatra to prevent the quality of the crop from being lowered.

Substitute wrapper tobaccos from Java are entirely lacking this year. The continued drouth in Java has so damaged the Java wrapper tobaccos, such as Vorstenlanden and Besoeki, that they are fit only for cutting purposes and possibly for use as binders and fillers. The absence of these substitute Java wrappers, at a time when prime Sumatra wrappers are also scarce, will probably force American buyers to bid for the less desirable Sumatra grades which they usually avoid.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

THE LATVIAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Imports of tobacco into Latvia in 1925 were valued at \$769,000 as compared with \$804,000 in 1924, according to a report by Vice Consul John Bruins at Riga received in the Department of Agriculture. The tobacco manufacturing industry in Latvia enjoys a high protective tariff and imports are confined almost entirely to unmanufactured tobacco. The tobacco raised in Latvia is of very poor quality and is unmarketable so that the manufacturing industry depends on imported supplies. Of the raw tobacco imports about 25 per cent is of American origin and 60 per cent of Balkan or Turkish origin.

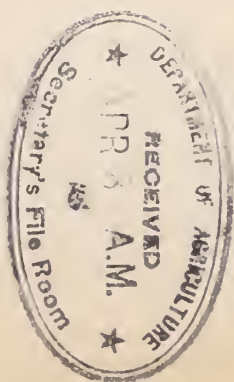
The Latvian tobacco factories employ about 1,500 workers and their output consists principally of Russian cigarettes. The factories now use about 198,000 pounds of tobacco per month. The monthly consumption of Russian cigarettes (papirosi) in Latvia amounts to 22,000,000 of the first grade, 9,000,000 of the second grade and 51,000,000 of the third grade. Exports of tobacco products in 1925 were valued at \$14,370.

There is a good and increasing demand for American tobacco in Latvia says the Vice Consul. Since the Latvian import tariff on tobacco is assessed by gross weight including the container, nearly all American shipments are repacked from drums into light canvas containers by German or Scandinavian middlemen.

According to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Commercial Attache C. J. Mayer, during recent years the consumption of raw tobacco in Latvia has been as follows:

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1922	1,572,000	1924	2,258,000
1923	1,927,000	1925	2,381,000

Based on the amount of tobacco sold the per capita yearly consumption in Latvia works out at 1.4 pounds. It must be noted, however, that many peasants in the rural districts do not purchase manufactured tobacco products. They usually smoke the poor grade of domestic grown tobacco. The per capita consumption figure for tobacco in Latvia would be considerably larger if statistics could be obtained on the amount of domestic tobacco consumed by the rural population.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Weather Favorable to Brazilian Tobacco Crop:

Tobacco planting took place in Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo provinces early in February, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Vice Consul Allen Dawson at Rio de Janeiro. The new plantings and also the crops in the southern and central states were in good condition in the middle of February under the influence of beneficial rains. Mild temperatures were the rule in tobacco growing sections, although in places they were slightly above normal. Harvesting was in progress in Santa Catharina but the crop was considered no better than average.

The 1925-26 Porto Rico Tobacco Area:

The acreage planted to tobacco in Porto Rico was considerably larger this season than last in spite of the dry weather, according to a letter just received from the Assistant Agricultural Director. Final reports are not available but preliminary estimates place the area at about 50,000 acres compared with 40,000 a year ago. The production, however, as previously reported, is about the same as that of last season, being estimated at approximately 28,000,000 pounds compared with 29,000,000 in 1924-25. The quality of this year's crop as a whole is somewhat inferior to last year's, although it cannot be said to be bad. The quality last season was exceptionally good. The majority of the tobacco is lighter in weight than last season. There has been very little tobacco damaged in the field.

Increased Tobacco Acreage Advocated in Ontario:

The possibility of developing the tobacco industry of Ontario, Canada, particularly in view of the British tariff preference of 2 shillings (49¢) per pound over American and other tobacco, is the subject of a special report made by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, printed in the Toronto "Mail and Empire". The report states that the lake counties of Kent, Essex, Elgin and Norfolk, particularly the first named, are well suited to tobacco growing because of the long season. The type known as Dunkirk is said to be most suitable. It is claimed that Canadian tobaccos are popular in England as they most nearly approach the American leaf in quality and appearance. During the past year Ontario produced 20,623,000 pounds of tobacco.

German Tobacco Production below Pre-war:

The area and production of tobacco in Germany are still considerably below the pre-war average, the area for 1925 being reported as only about 20,000 acres. This compares with 24,000 in 1924, 20,000 in 1923, and 32,000 acres in the five years 1909-13. No estimate of 1925 production is yet available but the 1924 crop was estimated at 44,092,000

pounds, that of 1923 at 31,421,000 pounds, and the average production for the years 1909-13 at 64,116,000 pounds. About half of the German crop is grown in the Karlsruhe district.

The German cigarette industry, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture through the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner W. E. Nash, has formed a voluntary cartel (association) which is to occupy itself with questions relating to the regulation of production to prices, discounts, packing, advertising, statistics, weight, etc. The seat of the "association" is Dresden.

Paraguayan Tobacco Prospects:

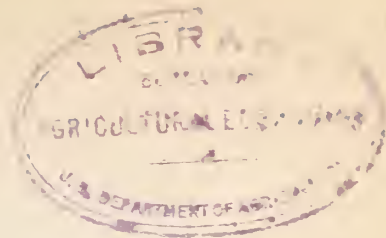
The 1925-26 tobacco crop in Paraguay will be about 30 per cent less than the 1924-25 crop, according to a report of the "Director de Agricultura y Defensa Agricola" as forwarded by American Consul R. M. Scotten at Asuncion. This report is somewhat at variance with that of Consul Digby A. Willson, published on February 24, which stated that this year's crop was expected to equal that of 1925. The two reports agree substantially as to other statements, Consul Scotten stating that the 1924-25 crop was a good one, although the poor prices received for it discouraged the farmers from planting as much for 1926, more attention being given to corn. The tobacco harvest had begun at the time of the Consul's report. Prices being received were slightly lower than those realized for the 1925 crop.

Tobacco Project in Southern Rhodesia:

An interesting agricultural development in progress in Southern Rhodesia is the tobacco growing project of the United Tobacco Company at Injazara. The company has bought 50,000 acres of land and is undertaking the cultivation of tobacco on a plantation scale, according to Consul Cecil Cross at Cape Town, South Africa. The management of the estate is in the hands of an American and up-to-date machinery is to be used. The project is of special interest states the Consul because of the unfortunate results of most of the previous attempts at large scale agricultural production in Southern Rhodesia.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

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THE MARKET FOR CIGARETTES IN ITALY

Italian imports of cigarettes from all sources reached 290,400 pounds in 1925 against 80,380 pounds in 1923, according to W. W. Schott, American Vice Consul at Naples, quoting official figures. Domestic production of cigarettes reached 27,071,300 pounds in 1925, an increase of nearly 3,000,000 pounds since 1923. The demand for American cigarettes has increased materially since the world war.

Under the regulations of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, licensed retailers sell cigarettes and other forms of tobacco on a commission basis at prices fixed by the authorities. Imported cigarettes are purchased and distributed by the Rome office of the Monopoly, with supplies limited by the amount of the appropriations made for buying foreign tobacco. The domestic product is distributed to the trade from regional offices. It is believed that milder brands of American cigarettes would do better in the Italian market, with more attention to preventing the goods from becoming too dry. The market is said to prefer fancy card-board or tin boxes to paper packages.

Leaf tobacco production in Italy is estimated to have increased to 92,370,000 pounds for 1925 against an average of 22,964,000 pounds for 1919-23. According to a preliminary report on Italian agriculture by Asher Hobson, American Permanent Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, domestic tobacco production in 1925 met the requirements of the Monopoly for all uses except cigarettes. Of that class, termed "Levantine" in the Italian trade, domestic production was supplying about 65 per cent of the national requirements. Practically all of the leaf tobacco imports, therefore, are of cigarette types. Those imports are declining, however, as domestic production and cigarette imports increase. Considerably more than half of the leaf tobacco imports come from the United States. The Monopoly controls 21 factories to handle the total supply of leaf tobacco.

In the following table production, when compared with the manufactured total, appears large enough to cover all Italian requirements. In that connection, however, it should be borne in mind that (1), all the leaf produced is not consumed during the year of production; (2), production does not include sufficient quantities of types acceptable to the cigarette trade, and (3), there is some exporting of domestic leaf. The Italian national tobacco program encourages production for export, but the Monopoly will not absorb leaf intended for export that fails to find a market.

ITALY: Production and manufacture of tobacco, average 1919-23
and 1923 to 1925

Year	Production	Manufacture a/				
		Total	Cigarettes	Cut tobacco	Cigars	Snuff
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Av.						
1919-23 ...	22,964,000:					
1923 ...	69,004,000:	63,215,200:	24,215,200:	17,995,100:	16,403,400:	4,601,600:
1924 ...	91,110,000:	63,327,400:	24,650,700:	19,781,500:	14,246,700:	4,652,500:
1925 ...	b/92,370,000:	64,270,800:	27,071,300:	19,688,400:	13,124,200:	4,386,900:

Official sources.

a/ Includes manufactures of imported leaf.

b/ Estimated.

ITALY: Foreign trade in tobacco and its products, 1923 to 1925

Year	Leaf tobacco		Cigarettes		Cigars	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1923	41,304,000:	869,000:	80,380:	256,630:	6,600:	1,039,350
1924	35,712,000:	2,531,000:	199,870:	166,470:	13,010:	1,037,420
1925	25,609,000:	6,980,000:	290,400:	521,410:	17,650:	919,270

Official sources.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

SEP 2 1926

TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The tobacco crop of India is grown chiefly in British India proper. Acreage in the Native States has increased greatly, however, and latest reports indicate that about 300,000 acres are now devoted to tobacco in those states as compared with 48,000 acres before the war. Most of the tobacco produced in India is of coarse types which go largely into domestic consumption in the form of "biri" cigarettes, chercots and a tobacco paste consisting of a mixture of tobacco, molasses, opium leaves, etc. Indian leaf tobacco makes a good filler but is in general not suited for wrapper. Special efforts, fostered by the government, are being made to improve the quality of the Indian tobacco. Although India is a large producer of tobacco and there seems to be a tendency toward an increased output, only a small part of the crop enters into international trade.

The principal tobacco producing provinces and states of India are Bengal, Madras, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the native state of Hyderabad. The following table, based largely upon data in reports submitted by American Consuls in India, shows the tobacco acreage of the most important provinces.

Tobacco Acreage of India

Province	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
British India -				
Bengal	298	299	288	280
Madras	203	214	220	261
Burma	86	111	119	119
Bihar and Orissa	118	119	117	113
Bombay	120	102	105	122
Other provinces <u>a/</u>	226	188	176	166
<u>Total British India</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>1,061</u>
Native States -				
Hyderabad	201	201		
Other provinces <u>b/</u>	96	98		
<u>Total Native States</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>299</u>		
<u>Total British India and Native</u>				
<u>States</u>	<u>1,348</u>	<u>1,332</u>		

a/ 8 provinces with reported acreage in 1924-25 ranging from 25 acres to 73,000 acres. b/ 11 States and groups of States with reported acreage in 1922-23 ranging from 139 to 33,600 acres.

The preceding table may be used as a basis for estimating the total tobacco production of India. Reports received from Madras, Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Bombay give the estimated production of those provinces which account for 50 per cent of the tobacco acreage of British India and about 40 per cent of all India.

Tobacco Yield in Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Burma

The following table showing the acreage and production of tobacco in Madras was compiled from data submitted by Consul Pizar at Calcutta:

Year	: Acreage	: Production:	Yield
	:	:	:per acre
	: <u>Acres</u>	: 1,000	: <u>Pounds</u>
	:	: <u>pounds</u>	:
1921-22	: 203,100	: 230,138	: 1,133
1922-23	: 213,700	: 242,211	: 1,133
1923-24	: 220,000	: 253,366	: 1,152
1924-25	: 260,700	: 312,659	: 1,199
	:	:	:

The estimated production of tobacco in Bihar and Orissa was 105,500,000 pounds in 1924-25, according to consular advices. The report states that 10 to 15 maunds (823 to 1,234 pounds) of dry leaf per acre is considered a good crop in this region.

No definite production figures are available for Bombay and Burma but rough estimates can be made on the basis of known acreage and probable yield per acre. The average yield of a normal tobacco crop in Gujarat, Bombay, is 1,400 cured leaf per acre while in the Dharwar and Satara districts the average yield is estimated to be from 800 to 900 pounds per acre, according to Consul Pizar. Taking 1,000 pounds per acre as an average yield in Bombay as a whole would indicate a crop of some 122,000,000 pounds in this province from the 1924-25 acreage. In some parts of Burma exceptionally good soils have yielded as much as 1,000 pounds of leaf per acre, states Consul Pizar, but official and unofficial sources place the normal yield at from 720 to 900 pounds per acre. This would give a tobacco crop of 85,000,000 to 107,000,000 pounds or, roughly, 96,000,000 pounds on the 1924-25 acreage.

Estimated Tobacco Production of India

The combination of the estimated production figures for Madras and Bihar-Orissa with the calculated rough estimates for Bombay and Burma gives a total of 636,000,000 pounds of tobacco grown on 58 per cent of the 1924-25 tobacco acreage of British India. This leaves 446,000 acres of tobacco land still to be accounted for in British India and about 300,000 acres under tobacco cultivation in the Native States. Since the provinces reported above are pretty well distributed throughout the country the soil and climatic conditions of these provinces may be assumed to be representative of tobacco growing conditions in all India. It must be taken into

consideration, however, that these provinces include four of the most important tobacco producing regions and better methods of cultivation are probably used here than in other regions. The yield per acre as reported for these four provinces ~~varies~~ from 700 to 1400 pounds. The lower figure, 700 pounds to the acre, does not appear to be too low to apply to the balance of the Indian tobacco acreage considering that it is in line with yields reported in Ceylon, Chosen, and the land cultivated by Europeans in Java. On this basis the total tobacco crop for all India may be roughly estimated at between 1,000 to 1,200 million pounds in 1924-25. Additional reports expected from other parts of India will probably alter this estimate to some extent.

Tobacco Trade of British India

India's exports of tobacco comprise only a small proportion of the indicated production, but they are usually in excess of 30,000,000 pounds a year. The following table shows the distribution of British India's exports of unmanufactured tobacco.

Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco from British India, 1923 to 1925, Calendar Years, Sea Borne Trade.

Exported to	:	1923	:	1924	:	1925
	:	1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000
	:	<u>pounds</u>	:	<u>pounds</u>	:	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom	:	4,267	:	8,907	:	7,838
Germany	:	6,232	:	2,869	:	2,346
Netherlands	:	6,859	:	13,911	:	3,587
Aden and Dependencies ...	:	4,507	:	6,565	:	4,909
Straits Settlements	:	3,302	:	3,770	:	4,692
Federated Malay States ..	:	1,400	:	1,260	:	1,230
China	:	2,159	:	5,265	:	5,789
Other countries	:	1,672	:	4,764	:	3,209
	:		:		:	
Total	:	30,398	:	47,300	:	33,600
	:		:		:	

Source: Accounts Relating to the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 1925.

The exports of manufactured tobacco from India are comparatively unimportant amounting in 1925 to 409,000 pounds of cigarettes, 134,000 pounds of cigars and 356,000 pounds of all other manufactured tobacco. Most of these exports went to other countries in the Far East and particularly to the Straits Settlements.

The imports of unmanufactured tobacco into British India amounted to 6,693,000 pounds in 1925, 2,704,000 in 1924 and 3,324,000 in 1923. Cigarettes made up the most important item in the tobacco import trade of

India. The imports of cigarettes totalled 3,182,000 pounds in 1925, 2,739,000 in 1924 and 3,653,000 in 1923. Practically all of the cigarettes are obtained from the United Kingdom. The imports of cigars amount to only a few thousand pounds a year. The imports of manufactured tobacco for use in pipes and cigarettes amount to around 275,000 pounds a year.

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